





## Intimations.

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CHEMISTS.NATURAL MINERAL WATERS  
ESCAPULAR MINERAL WATER  
DIRECT FROM THE SPRING.  
A Pure and Palatable Aperient.

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HUNYADI JANOS.  
MINERAL WATER,  
QUARTS AND PINTS.  
FRIEDRICHSHALL  
VICHY, CELESTINS,  
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(Telephone No. 60.)  
22, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Hongkong, 11th February, 1889.

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, HANKOW.  
THE DISPENSARY, FOOWHOW.  
THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1889.

**BIRTHS.**  
At Makalee Terrace, Shanghai, on the 1st  
February, 1889, the wife of W. H. ANDERSON,  
of a daughter.

At 29, Nanking Road, Shanghai, on the 3rd  
February, 1889, Mrs. S. VOELKEL, of a daughter.

**DEATHS.**  
At Chinan Fu, North-China, of Acute Pul-  
monary Tuberculosis, on the 15th of January,  
Mrs. W. B. HAMILTON, of the American Pres-  
byterian Mission, aged 25 years.

At Yokohama, January 31st, 1889, STANLEY  
MIDDLEBROOK, youngest child of Rev. and Mrs.  
Booth.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 5th  
February, 1889, JEREMIAH MCCARTHY, aged 50  
years.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1889.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters.)

## LOSS OF THE "GLENCOE."

LONDON, February 7th.  
The Glen line steamer "Glencoe" has sunk  
after collision off Beachy Head; 54 people were  
drowned. The steamer was in ballast.

## SAMOAN AFFAIRS.

February 8th.  
America has agreed to a conference upon  
the state of Samoa and has recalled the Consul  
who has divergent views from the Government.  
Meantime Germany will abstain from acts of  
warfare.

## BI-METALLISM.

It is semi-officially stated that the United  
States Government is prepared to consider any  
British proposals upon the bi-metallic question.

(From Straits Times.)

## BOULANGER'S ELECTION.

BERLIN, January 29th.  
The Berlin Press regards the election of General  
Boulangier for Paris as an evil augury for the  
Republic, but is silent as to whether it is likely  
to hasten war.

## FRENCH POLITICS.

PARIS, January 29th.  
Monsieur Floquet forthwith introduces a bill  
in the Chamber to render penal plebiscitary  
intrigues, also a bill reviving the "Scrutiny de  
liste" in the arrondissements.

## OUR DEFENCES.

LONDON, January 29th.  
Mr. Stanhope in a speech announced that the  
great work of the coming Session would be the  
improvement of the land and sea defences of the  
Empire. He rejoiced that our insular position  
would enable us to dispense with the burden of  
conscription.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The returns of the number of visitors to the City  
Hall Museum for the week ending Feb. 10th, are:  
—Europeans 222, Chinese 7,525; total, 7,748.

The *Hongkong Times* says that H.E. the Viceroy  
Li Hung-Chang has much improved in health,  
and is able to perform his multifarious duties as  
usual.

The Hongkong Literary Society will hold their  
annual meeting this evening at 8.30, at 18, Bank  
Buildings, when there will be a debate on "The  
advantages and disadvantages of travel."

MESSRS. Russell & Co. inform us that the E.  
and A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Tamada* left Port  
Darwin for this port on the 8th inst., and may  
be expected to arrive on the 17th.

A REGULAR meeting of Perseverance Lodge,  
No. 1165, will be held in Freemasons' Hall,  
Zetland Street, on Saturday, the 16th instant, at  
5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are  
cordially invited.

THE convention signed at Chefoo on the 1st  
of December last for the junction of the Chinese  
telegraphic lines with those of Tongking, has,  
says the *N. C. Daily News*, received the ratifica-  
tion of the Emperor of China.

THE Canton river steamer *Pasig* was docked at  
Aberdeen yesterday, doubtless for the purposes  
of survey in connection with the Government  
inquiry which has been going on at the Harbour  
department these past few days.

We have the best authority for stating that the  
Praya Reclamation Scheme will be carried out  
on the basis of the original agreement with a  
few modifications, entered into by the local  
Government and the Marine lot-holders, a  
decision to that effect having been arrived at by  
the Executive Council on Saturday afternoon.  
We shall shortly be in a position to give full  
particulars of this important measure.

THE *Bukha Shimp* publishes a list of 63  
Japanese banks, with their capital and the  
dividends for the latter half of 1888. They  
range from the Tokio 15th National Bank with  
a capital of yen 17,826,000 to the Yushui, Bitchu,  
Bank with a capital of yen 30,000, and the  
dividends from 17 per cent. paid by the Fuijii,  
Tito, to 2 per cent. paid by the Ishikawa 8th  
National. Only 17 banks paid less than 10 per  
cent. Five Exchanges are also mentioned, their  
dividends being respectively 65, 24, 14, 12, and  
8 per cent.

THE *Chinese Times* hears that the Shanghai  
Taotai has engaged through the Maritime  
Customs a special engineer to work the *An Ding*,  
the large dredger now in Shanghai. The vessel  
is to commence operations on the Woosung Bar  
without delay, and ere long we hope she will  
cut a channel giving 25 feet of water at low  
tide. It is a pity that the vessel is not  
discussed much exertion, and teams of cor-  
respondence, the necessary work is to be  
accomplished at last.

Bye and bye Hongkong will be as full of lawyers  
as a dog is of ticks. There are about nineteen  
English solicitors, besides half-a-dozen barristers,  
&c., and still some born folk at home keep  
shipping them out. The latest addition to the  
ranks of the "Devil's Own" is a bashful young  
gentleman named Prynn. Mr. Prynn is going to  
be with Mr. Holmes. At the urgent request  
of the Attorney-General he was this morning  
put upon the list and anybody now asking him  
how he likes Hongkong is liable to get a bill for  
\$45 for legal opinions.

THE *Chinese Times* says, in reference to the  
recent fire in the Palace at Peking:—"The great  
fire of the 17th instant in the Imperial precincts  
has consumed Tai-ho-men and K'up'ui. The  
buildings were very large; in fact, the Chinese  
say immense, but no foreigner has seen them,  
and it is not yet possible to define the extent of  
the damage done except that it is very consider-  
able indeed. All the accounts of many years  
have been burnt, and here is already openly  
said, the probable origin of the conflagration. In  
Eastern countries, in Japan, on one or two occa-  
sions in Korea, fires have occurred at conven-  
ient times, and in 1878 or 1879 a very opportune  
fire broke out in St. Petersburg, the scandal of  
which, affecting other men than Russians, has  
never been alluded to. It is said no lives have been  
lost, as far as is known, in the Palace fire. It is  
pretty certain that, whether innocent or guilty,  
there will be a general dispensation of buttons  
as a sequel to the fire, and, not improbably,  
Peking gossip runs in this direction—even worse  
fables may defile certain persons to whom the  
popular finger points.

TSANG LEUNG and Chan Cho were brought up  
on remand before Mr. Wodehouse, this morning,  
charged by Inspector Quincey, with being in  
possession of dangerous weapons under Ordinance  
14 of 1885. Mr. Roddy appeared for the  
prisoners. Inspector Quincey stated that he  
found several revolvers and round ammunition  
besides a dagger and other implements under  
the defendants' beds, and for this they were  
liable under the Ordinance to a penalty of \$100  
each. He had no other charge against the  
prisoners except that he thought the Chinese  
Government wanted them. Mr. Roddy stated  
that defendants had had these weapons left with  
them to take care of by a friend who traded in  
a junk between this port and some place in  
China. He had advised his clients that this  
was no defence to the charge under the Ordinance,  
but he submitted that inasmuch as the  
weapons were not found on their persons, that  
they might have acted in ignorance of the law  
here, and as the police had no other charge  
against them, he hoped the magistrate would  
deal with the case as lightly as possible. Both  
defendants were bound over in two sureties of  
\$25 each to be of good behaviour for six weeks  
and then discharged.

We have received a written protest signed "La  
poblacion de Manila" against the funeral  
oration delivered by the Rev. Sanchez de Luna  
at the Cathedral of Manila at the obsequies of  
which were recently held for the late Archbishop of  
the Philippines, Fr. P. Payo. It would appear that  
the preacher, in the course of his sermon, forgot  
himself so far, and the occasion, as to make dis-  
agreeable allusions to a party whom he styled  
the Revolutionary men of March 1888, and  
whom, he stated, neither God nor the country  
could pardon. Presuming the existence in  
Manila of men belonging to that particular  
political creed, and we are fully convinced the  
clerical oppression under which the natives of the  
Philippines labour is in itself a sufficient cause  
to justify the existence of any opposition party,  
it will easily be seen that the preacher's ill-  
advised remarks must have grievously offended  
that portion of his audience at whom they  
were expressly aimed. Hence the Protest. The  
subscribers to the document have deemed it  
advisable to have it circulated in manuscript  
copies rather than in print for a simple reason,  
that the publication of such a paper in any part  
of the Philippines would have brought the author,  
the subscribers and the publisher to summary  
imprisonment. Señor Sanchez de Luna, who is  
tremendously styled Sanchez de Tinieblas, is  
openly accused in this document of various heinous  
deeds, with the proofs of which we would rather  
not meddle. One thing, however, indisputable,  
and that is that the enlightened classes of  
Manila are slowly but surely declaring a war of  
extermination against their clerical oppressors.  
Those who live in a free country and under a  
liberal Government can form but a very poor  
idea of what religious intolerance and oppression  
can become. The inhabitants of the Philippines  
have had a long and sad experience of these  
evils, and they hope for the day when they shall  
be able to be patriotic and free Spaniards  
without being enslaved by the Roman Catholic  
priesthood and the spectre of a retrograde  
monasticism.

It is stated that the Japanese Government  
propose establishing a Consulate at Odessa, with  
a view to facilitating trade between Japan and  
Russia.

THE *N. C. Daily News* hears that M. Thévenet,  
the chief of the engineering staff of the French  
Syndicate, has been made a mandarin of the  
third rank.

A RUMOUR was current among the Chinese to-  
day to the effect that Captain Deane will shortly  
go to Perak to succeed Sir Hugh Low as Resi-  
dent there.

THE Master of Napier, who succeeds the Hon.  
P. Le Poer Trench as First Secretary of the  
British Legation at Tokio, is expected in Japan  
at the end of this month.

MESSRS. Adamson, Bell & Co., agents for the  
Canadian-Pacific Line, inform us that the steam-  
ship *Parthia*, from Vancouver, arrived at Yoko-  
hama on the 9th inst. on her way to Shanghai  
and Hongkong.

THE British corvettes *Constance* and *Satellite*  
arrived at Nagasaki from Kobe on the 1st inst.;  
the former vessel left on the 6th for Shanghai  
and the latter for Yokohama; whence she is to  
proceed to this port.

THE woman who jumped into the Harbour last  
week and was rescued by P.C. 33, McDougall,  
was today bound over to be of good behaviour.  
Mr. Wodehouse spoke in high terms of  
McDougall's bravery, and promised to report it.

ACCORDING to the *Shtu Pao* the Chinese  
Minister to London has been appointed to the  
high post of Governor of Kuantung and pending  
his arrival from London the Governor-General  
Chang Chih-tung will also hold the post of  
Governor.

THE *Nagasaki Express* reports the arrival at  
that port of the U. S. S. *Omaha* from Shanghai  
on the 1st inst., en route to Chemulpo, where she  
is expected to remain about a month. She sailed  
on the 5th taking Mr. H. A. Dinsmore, U. S.  
Minister to Corea, back to his post.

A STIFF breeze sprang up after dark on Saturday,  
and by eleven o'clock there was quite a heavy  
sea on in the Harbour. Several sampans were  
swamped or smashed against the Praya wall,  
and at Yau-mai-l, a baby being lost in one. At  
least one launch filled, and, no boats could  
put off, but no other casualties occurred.

At the Sanitary Board to-morrow the orders  
of the day will be:—

Sanding Orders under Section 12 of The  
Public Health Ordinance, 1887, for the guidance  
of the Sanitary Surveyor.

Bye-Laws under Sub-section 19 of Section 13  
of The Public Health Ordinance, 1887.

We learn from Shanghai exchanges that the  
China Inland Mission was recently advised of  
another remittance from London of £700, making  
£2,200 in all, for the famine fund. Of this  
amount, £1,200 have been remitted to Shan-  
tung where the suffering is severe. This sum  
is to be distributed by the English Baptist  
Missionaries in Chingchow district. Another  
sum of £1,000 is being forwarded to Dr.  
Neivis at Chefoo for distribution by Mr.  
Laughlin.

OUR Tientsin contemporary reports that the  
weather has been intensely cold lately. Snow  
fell on the 13th January, and continued with  
intervals until the 15th, covering the country to  
a depth of 14 inches. The sports advertised to  
take place at the New Racetrack had in conse-  
quence to be postponed. The river Peiho  
was, on January 10th, solidly frozen over, with  
some few breaks here and there only, and at  
places the ice was so thick that carts could cross  
from one bank to the other. The river was un-  
usually low, even for the winter season.

The public of Hongkong have had one oppor-  
tunity during the last six weeks or so—apart  
from the performance of *Idolatria*,—of visiting a public  
entertainment. The opportunity offered itself  
on Saturday night, when Madame Korff and  
Mlle. Maillard, both trained musicians, gave a  
concert at the City Hall. The public responded  
by filling about three quarters of a row of chairs,  
and listening frigidly to the echoing melody  
which floated from the stage into the empty  
vastness. Both artists did their best, and a  
well-chosen programme was fully carried through,  
but we hardly think there will be a second  
performance. A small and good concert is  
thrown away on Hongkong, a leg show is what  
takes here.

SAYS the *Chinese Times*: The quantity of sam-  
shu sent from Kaiping to Peking, also made  
around Tientsin, has become surprisingly large.  
Either the consumption is increasing, or the new  
distilleries have eclipsed the older and more local  
stills. The quantity of carts seen on the road  
containing the bamboo baskets which are full of  
the spirit is notable, and often a string of cargo  
carts, laden with samshu, may be passed on  
route to the capital. We should think that if  
ever local industries adopt Western arts, that a  
properly fitted distillery plant would not only be  
profitable, as the liquor would not only be manu-  
factured more economically but would be better  
flavoured, less fiery and more wholesome, should  
deserve attention. If the matter is investigated  
it will be found that the production of wine and  
spirit from millet has attained enormous pro-  
portions in the country around and in the Kaiping  
districts.

## SUPREME COURT.

## IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

(Before the Full Court.)

## IMPORTANT TO OPIUM DEALERS.

Their Lordships delivered judgment in the  
case of Leung A. Hun v. the Queen. Mr.  
Francis, instructed by Mr. Caldwell, represented  
the appellant at the hearing last month, and the  
Attorney General, instructed by the Crown  
Solicitor, defended.

The Chief Justice said:—This is an appeal  
from the Police Court on a case stated by Mr.  
H. E. Pollock, Acting Police Magistrate, under  
Ordinance 4 of 1885. The Magistrate has also  
transmitted the depositions as part of the case.  
The appellant was convicted by the Magistrate  
on the 6th December, with having, in his  
possession on board a sampan lying on the  
Harbour raw opium in quantities less than one  
chest, to wit 1,440 taels, without a valid certificate,  
under Ordinance 22 of 1887, and was ordered to  
pay a fine of \$1,000, and the opium was ordered  
to be forfeited. The Magistrate found as facts:  
1st. That the opium was Pains opium which  
had been boiled once only for the space of half  
an hour, and, 2nd. That in order to fully  
prepare opium, and render it fit for smoking,  
it must be boiled twice or four times for a period  
of from one to two hours each time. 3rd. That  
the opium in question was not fit for smoking  
and could not find a sale in Hongkong. The  
Magistrate held that "boil" and "prepare" in  
Ordinance 1 of 1884 were synonymous terms, and

that boiled or prepared opium must be taken to  
mean opium "fit for smoking" and of a kind which  
ordinarily sold in Hongkong. He then held that  
as the opium in Court was not fit for smoking it  
came within the definition of the Opium in  
Ordinance 22 of 1887, sec. 2 which declares that  
the opium within the Ordinance means raw,  
crude, or unprepared opium. The appellant  
contends that he held this opium under the  
authority of the Opium Farmer who permitted  
him to boil for a fee of \$65 a chest, and that the  
Opium Farmer under the Ordinance and grant  
from the Government was quite within his rights  
in licensing him to boil and prepare opium.  
It is also further contended that boiling to any  
degree, takes the opium so boiled out of the  
category of raw opium, that it would be an  
infringement of the monopoly of the opium  
Farmer on the part of any one who had not a  
license from him to boil to any degree opium, or  
have it in his possession without such license.  
In October, 1886 there was an appeal from the  
magistrates on the question whether certain  
opium was boiled or prepared within the mean-  
ing of section 2 of Ordinance 1 of 1884. The  
opium farmer was appellant, and a Chinaman,  
a dealer in raw opium, the respondent. The  
charge was that the respondent had prepared  
opium without a license from the opium farmer.  
The magistrate dismissed the charge and stated  
a case for the opinion of this Court. The magis-  
trate in that case stated "that opium boiled and  
prepared for smoking purposes undergoes an  
elaborate process." "That the opium, produced  
in the samples could not be smoked by an opium  
smoker." The Magistrate also stated that the  
respondent was a large raw opium dealer, and  
that it was admitted that the opium had been  
boiled, but only for the purpose of testing, and  
that on the part of the respondent that it had  
been decided that this was not prepared opium  
under the Ordinance." The Magistrate stated  
"that being of opinion that the Ordinance refers  
to the possession and custody of prepared  
opium which may be used for smoking and can  
be sold for that purpose within the Colony to the  
detriment of the Opium Farmers, and being  
further of opinion that the Ordinance does not  
apply to testing samples of raw opium and is not  
directed in any way against dealers in raw  
opium &c., I gave my determination against  
the appellant." It was known that the case was  
a test case affecting the whole of the dealers in  
raw opium. The case on appeal was argued  
and decided on the 12th October. Unluckily  
there is no written judgment to refer to, but  
only the judge's notes, and the popular  
reports in the newspapers. A fairly correct  
report however is given in the morning paper  
so far as my recollection goes. From my  
own note it appears that the whole argument  
turned on the question whether the Opium  
referred to in Ordinance 1 of 1884 as boiled or  
prepared opium was or was not fit for smoking.  
The appellant argued that it opium was boiled  
in any way his privilege was infringed. He also  
relied upon the proviso contained in Section 3  
in favour of druggists and medical men. On the  
other hand it was contended that what the  
legislature meant to protect the farmer in was the  
exclusive privilege of boiling and preparing opium  
so as to be fit for smoking, and of selling opium  
so boiled or prepared, &c., fit for smoking. The  
Court, it was contended, must read in "fit for  
smoking" so as to place a reasonable interpreta-  
tion on the Ordinance. The words "boiled" and  
"prepared" must have a definite meaning at-  
tached to them so as to let the public know what  
was forbidden. The Court took the view of the  
respondents, and decided that boiled opium or  
prepared opium meant opium fit for smoking,  
and that the Opium Farmer had no monopoly  
or no protection, beyond that, and that if it  
was unsmokable and unvaluable it could not  
injure him. Since that decision Ordinance 22  
of 1887 has been passed, its object was to  
regulate and control the movement of raw  
opium within the colony and its waters. It  
did not derogate from the Opium Farmer's  
privileges, for under it he had no limit placed  
on the amount he might boil and prepare, or  
license others to do. On the contrary, his privi-  
lege was much enhanced, for it was argued in  
Court in 1886 that the raw opium dealers by  
having large quantities allowed them for testing  
purposes, and not being under the control of the  
Opium Farmer, used the test samples, after com-  
plete preparation, for the purposes of smoking,  
and that by thus supplying a want diminished  
the legitimate demand for a lawful sale by so  
much. The new Ordinance obviated the danger  
in the interest of the Opium Farmer limited the  
amount of raw opium supplied by the importers to  
the dealers to an amount not exceeding a tael, and  
required the importers to grant a certificate as to  
the amount they had given, and this limitation  
and the prohibition of the possession of raw  
opium in quantities less than one chest, except  
in the hands of the Opium Farmer, and certain  
Government licences ensured to the benefit of  
the Farm as it prevented surreptitious boiling.  
When therefore Ordinance 22 of 1887 was passed  
a judicial interpretation had been given to the  
word "prepared," and as the two Ordinances are  
to be read together "unprepared" in Section 2  
was doubtless meant to include all opium which  
do not answer to the description of prepared opium  
and was unfit for smoking. In other words every  
privilege which the Opium Farmer possessed  
under Ordinance 1 of 1884, as interpreted by  
this Court in 1886, was preserved for him, and  
the legislature in addition gave him what-  
ever benefit accrued from the limitation of the  
quantity of raw opium hitherto supplied to  
dealers in the shape of samples, and the com-  
plete control of broken chests. He has more-  
over by Ordinance 22 of 1887 a joint surveillance  
of the movement of all opium within the Colony.  
His privilege is to boil and prepare opium fit  
for smoking and to license others to do the same,  
and to sell opium so boiled or prepared, and he  
can confer on others the right of boiling opium  
in such a manner that it is a mere pretence—a  
make-believe—and so evade the clear provisions  
of the Ordinance. The so-called boiled or prepared  
opium is either fit for smoking or it is not. If  
not then he and his licensees have no right to  
the possession of it unless in the process of  
manufacture more than anybody else, and I am  
therefore of opinion that the Magistrate's decision  
was right in every respect and should be con-  
firmed. Judgment for respondent with costs.

The Acting Puisne Judge said:—This is an  
appeal from one of the Magistrates, who con-  
victed the appellant of having, in his possession  
"raw, crude or unprepared" opium in less quan-  
tities than one chest without a certificate of  
purchase covering certificate from a license  
from the official export agent, such possession being  
forbidden by Ordinance No. 22 of 1887 &c.  
The Opium Ordinance 1884 amongst other  
provisions forbids (a) the boiling or preparing  
of opium or dross opium, and the sale of any  
boiled or prepared opium except by the Opium  
Farmer or by persons duly licensed under that  
Ordinance. The Ordinance contains no defini-  
tion or interpretation of "boiled or prepared"  
opium, but the Full Court, composed of the late  
Chief Justice and the present Chief Justice, then  
Puisne Judge, in the case of Khoo Seong To and  
others v. Chan Aluk, which was heard in Dec-  
ember, 1886, decided that "boiled or prepared" opium  
was opium boiled or prepared so as to be fit  
for consumption or smoking, and therefore that  
certain opium (Malwa) which had been boiled or  
prepared for the purpose of testing, but not so as  
to make it fit for consumption or smoking was  
not "boiled or prepared" opium within the Opium  
Ordinance 1884. That decision stands untouched  
by any argument addressed to the Court. Or-

dinance 22 of 1887, which deals with "raw,  
crude or unprepared" opium alone, provides  
(sec. 1) that that ordinance and the Opium  
Ordinance 1884 are to be construed together as  
one ordinance, and it follows that "unprepared"  
opium must have a commensurate opposite  
meaning to "prepared" opium and would include  
opium partially prepared and not fit for smoking;  
if such was the opium found in the Appellant's  
possession. It is true he held an export permit  
for it, but that permit is wholly irregular, and it  
was not to be contended that it was an official  
export permit or that it protected the Appellant.  
(See Sec. 10 & Schedule D of the Ordinance).  
The Appellant has tried to evade the provisions  
of Section 6 of Ord. No. 22 of 1887, and although  
it may be that the Opium Farmer does not com-  
plain or even consents or was party to what was  
done, the Magistrate was clearly right in con-  
victing the Appellant of an offence against the  
Ordinance. Appeal dismissed with costs.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

The following is the forty-seventh report of  
the court of directors to the ordinary half-yearly  
general meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong  
and Shanghai Bank to be held at the City Hall,  
on the 23rd February:

Gentlemen,—The directors have now to  
submit to you a general statement of the affairs  
of the Bank, and balance sheet for the half-year  
ending 31st December, 1888.

The net profits for that period, including  
\$10,441.36 balance brought forward from last  
account, after paying all charges, deducting in-  
terest paid and due, and making provision for  
bad and doubtful accounts, amount to \$874,087.93,  
of which after taking out remuneration to directors  
there remains for appropriation \$864,087.91.  
From this sum, the directors recommend the  
payment of a dividend of one pound and ten  
shillings per share, which will absorb \$400,000.  
The difference in exchange between 4/6, the  
rate at which the dividend is declared, and 3/6,  
the rate of the day, amounts to \$191,780.82.  
They recommend transferring: \$ 12,432.44 to  
the credit of reserve fund, which with \$87,567.56  
being re-valuation of £150,000, 3 per cent. Indian  
Government sterling loan, will then stand at  
\$4,300,000.

The balance of \$59,874.67 to be carried to new  
profit and loss account.

## DIRECTORS.

Mr. W. H. Forbes has been appointed Chair-  
man for the year 1889, and Mr. H. L. Dalrymple  
Deputy Chairman.

The Honourable A. P. McEwen having resigned  
on leaving the colony, the directors have invited  
Mr. J. F. Holliday to join the board; his appoint-  
ment requires confirmation at this meeting.

Mr. W. H. Forbes, Mr. H. L. Dalrymple, and  
Mr. J. S. Moses retire in rotation, and being  
eligible for re-election offer themselves accord-  
ingly.

Mr. G. E. Noble was appointed chief manager  
on the 1st January, 1889, in place of Mr. T.  
Jackson, who takes over the management in  
London.

## AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by the  
Honourable Phineas Ryrie, and Mr. Fullerton  
Henderson.

JOHN BELL-IRVING,  
Chairman.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1889.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 31ST  
DECEMBER, 1888.

Liabilities.	
Paid-up capital .....	7,500,000.00
Reserve fund .....	\$4,000,000.00
Difference account 3 per cent. Indian Government sterling loan written up from £86 to £95 .....	87,567.56
Marine insurance account .....	4,087,567.56
Notes in circula- tion .....	5,609,648.78
Deposits .....	78,745,737.98
	82,355,386.76

Assets.	
Bills payable (including drafts on London bankers and short sight drawings on London office against bills receivable and Bullion shipments) .....	19,570,947.34
Profit and loss account .....	84,087.93
	\$114,637,979.59

Assets.	
Cash .....	\$ 9,147,354.84
Investments, viz:— £100,000 21 per cent. Consols. £150,000 3 per cent. Indian Government sterling loan. The above lodged with the Bank of England as a special London reserve .....	510,540.54
Rs. 5,000,000, In- dian 4 per cent. Gov. loan .....	3,195,945.94
	3,736,486.48

Bills discounted, loans and credits .....	163,552.32
Bills receivable .....	48,542,228.80
Bank Premises .....	937,727.05
Dead stock .....	111,630.12
	\$114,637,979.59

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 31ST DECEMBER, 1888.
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## LATE TELEGRAMS.

BERLIN, 10th January.  
A long debate has taken place in the Reichstag, in the course of which the Liberals vigorously attacked the policy of the Government in West Africa and Zanzibar. Prince Bismarck replied rather acrimoniously, but did not touch upon the main Zanzibar question, reserving his statement thereon until the debate on the East Africa Bill comes off.

Doctor Dr. Friedberg, Minister of Justice, who was confident of the late Emperor Frederick, has resigned. His name appeared in Professor Geffken's letters.

The text of the indictment against Professor Geffken for publishing state secrets has been officially published. It states that the publication of the late Emperor Frederick's diary is calculated to prejudice the foreign relations of Germany, and Prussia's relations with South Germany, it accuses Professor Geffken at aiming at the overthrow of Prince Bismarck, and gives details of friendship which existed between the late Emperor Frederick and Professor Geffken, who drafted the Accession Proclamations; in conclusion, it alludes to Sir Robert Morier as Professor Geffken's confidant.

WASHINGTON, January 10th.  
President Cleveland in his message to the Congress says, that Germany's proposals for restoration of order in Samoa are calculated to lead to the preponderance of Germany's power in that quarter, a state of things which is never contemplated by the United States and which is inconsistent with previous agreements; the message adds that Germany's recent conduct in assisting at fighting, which has been going on in Samoa, arouses suspicion that she is not content with her neutral position.

MADRAS, January 17th.  
The Commerce and Land Mortgage Bank made a profit for the last half year at the rate of nearly 20 per cent per annum, the working capital is now 49 lakhs.

SUKKIM, 17th January.  
The rebels in the neighbourhood of Sukkim are again growing aggressive; a spy who was despatched by the Egyptian Government to the Equatorial Provinces, has just returned, having left Khartoum last Christmas. He states that Lupton Pasha is dead, but that the surrender of Bahrgelzel to the Derwishes is merely a ruse, and that the garrison still holds out.

BERLIN, 18th January.  
In the Reichstag, to-day, Prince Bismarck asked for a grant of two millions, to enable Lieutenant Wisman, as German Imperial Commissioner, to protect German interests in East Africa.

CALCUTTA, January 10th.  
Under orders received by telegram from Pekin, the Amban who had already sent away his luggage, remains at Gnatong, awaiting another official who will help in the negotiations, and is expected to reach in February.  
A message from Assam says that the punitive expedition occupied Nakea on the 6th instant; extensive preparations had been made to roll huge boulders on the force, but David's party went up by an unexpected path in flank on which the Moyunga Miris fled into the jungle after setting fire to their own villages, Noken and Lelum.  
The Chief Commissioner visits Calcutta on the 30th instant.

January 20th.  
The Governor General has ordered a gratuity to the troops who served in the Sikh expedition; the unit being twenty four rupees for British soldiers, and twelve for native soldiers; followers not allowed anything.

CAIRO, January 20th.  
The Egyptian Government have received news which tends to prove that Emin Pasha had met with no reverse up to the beginning of November.

SUKKIM, January 20th.  
Pilgrims who have arrived here from Berber report that troops believed to be under Emin Pasha's command defeated the Mahdists five months ago on White Nile; that also testify to general want of success attending the Mahdists' operations.

Calcutta, 21st January.  
Mr. James Hart, brother of the Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, who is the official deputed by China to assist in the solution of the Thibet Sikh difficulty, arrived in Calcutta to-day. The Amban, who has retired to Rinching-gong, will return to Gnatong to meet him.

PARIS, 21st January.  
A Report gains ground that the expulsion of the Duke D'Aumale from France will shortly be revoked.

HAIPHONG, 21st January.  
An officer and twelve French soldiers have been killed in an engagement with Tonquinese insurgents.

ADEN, January 21st.  
The Russian Mission to Abyssinia, which is nominally a religious one, consisting of two hundred Cossack troops and a few Russian officers, has landed at Tadjura from the Russian Volunteer fleet vessel *Russia*. The movements of the mission are being watched by England and Italy.

AUCKLAND, January 21st.  
Some German officers who have arrived here deny the news of German outrages in Samoa which was brought to San Francisco by e-mail.

LONDON, January 2nd.  
Mr. David Sheehy M.P. for Galway, has been arrested in Glasgow under the Crimes Act.

A Banquet was given last night by the National Liberal Club to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the Marquis of Ripon who took the chair made a speech in which he highly eulogised Mr. Dadabhai, his Lordship said that the problem to be solved was how to satisfy safely the legitimate desires of England had been met by the people of India by education; the solution was easier now than it would be later on; he hoped soon to see representatives of India and the Colonies sitting in the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Dadabhai, in reply, thanked his hosts for the reception they had given him and said it proved that Englishmen desired to ratify the promises made, to admit Indians to the rights of British citizenship.

## RIOTS AT CHINKIANG.

BRITISH CONSULATE BURNT DOWN.

U. S. CONSULATE LOOTED.

OTHER HOUSES DESTROYED.

A MOB OF 6,000 CHINESE.

(From the Shanghai Courier, 6th Feb.)

Startling news has been received from Chinkiang. It came in the first instance to H.B.M.'s Consul-General and the United States Consul-General during last night, and it is to the effect that a serious riot had broken out in the foreign concession at Chinkiang, and the assistance of a triad-of-war was asked for. H.B.M.'s Consul-General at once sent the message to Captain Halford, the Senior Naval Officer in port, and H.B.M.'s *Mutineer* left for Chinkiang shortly before ten o'clock this morning. Telegrams were despatched asking for particulars of the riot, and the news came that the British Consulate and eight other houses had been burnt down, and the United States Consulate looted. No lives had been lost, but one foreigner was missing. It was also mentioned that some of the foreigners escaped to the hills, so it would seem that mob law ruled triumphant in the Concession for a considerable time. The riot itself had been suppressed for the time being, but had been fomented by the mob, and a further outbreak was feared. It is only ten hours steaming from Shanghai to Chinkiang, so the *Mutineer* will arrive there to-night, and H.B.M.'s *Firebrand* is up the Yangtze, and she also will most likely be soon at the place.

A telegram we have seen since the above was written mentions that the British Consulate and four houses were burnt down, whereas the previous telegram gave the number of houses as eight.

We have seen a Chinese telegram that was received this afternoon in reference to the outbreak and it states that the rioters were "pacified" by the foreigners. The steamer *Kiangyü* was then at Chinkiang, and she was detained by the Commissioner of Customs.

As to the cause of the outbreak no definite news, so far as we can gather, has been received. There is no doubt it was a sudden outbreak of feeling, and we hear from a Chinese source that it was the result of the arrest of a Chinese soldier by a Sikh policeman, that the Sikh had the soldier in custody and was taking him to the British Consulate when he was attacked and the riot followed. Thousands of Chinese soldiers are encamped on the hills round Chinkiang and an opportunity to the mob to look would be eagerly availed of. It is the duty of the Chinese officials to safeguard and protect the foreign concessions, and the Chinkiang officials will assuredly find the burning and looting of British and American Consulates no pleasant or inexpensive amusement when the day of settlement comes.

The British Consulate is situated on the Bluff at the back of the Concession, and it stands in its own compound. The American Consulate is about 100 yards from the British Consulate and is at the same elevation. They both overlook the Concession. The rioters, we imagine, have gone from the one to the other, and then directed their attention to the houses.

## [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "HUPAO"]

Chinkiang, 6th February.

Last year, Sikh policemen were engaged here. Yesterday at 4 p.m., a Sikh policeman was beating a Chinaman and kicked him in the lower part of his body. People commenced to collect to witness the scene. The British and District Magistrate were absent at the time at Soochow and the Chi-yuen was away in the country. The petty mandarins, soldiers, and the Consuls tried to quiet the people, but they would not listen to them. Children went and broke down the Police Station. All the foreigners fled on board the *Kiangyü*. The people set fire to the houses and foreign houses in the Settlement. The British and American consulates were burnt down, and the fire ceased about midnight. The petty mandarins captured a Sikh policeman and had him taken into the city. Then the people were glad and dispersed. Six Chinese who were looting at the fire were captured by the mandarins. They are Hanan men. The Chi-yuen arrived at 10 p.m. but was too late to do anything. To-day everything looks peaceful in the Settlement, but lots of soldiers are keeping guard. The man who was kicked by the Sikh policeman is not likely to recover.

(From the N. C. Daily News, Feb. 8th.)

News was received in Shanghai from Chinkiang yesterday morning to the effect that the excitement had quieted.  
We understand that Mr. A. G. Wood and Capt. McEuen had completed arrangements to despatch a number of armed police from the force here to assist in restoring quiet in Chinkiang and information to that effect was wired to the proper quarters in Chinkiang, but the offer was declined as there seemed to be no immediate necessity for the presence of such a force.

A very curious example of Chinese diplomacy and ideas of international usage and etiquette was afforded by the Viceroy Tseng, who telegraphed yesterday evening to the Shanghai Taotai to try and stop the despatch of any foreign men-of-war to Chinkiang, saying that his forces were quite able to deal with the disturbance. The *Mutineer* had left before this message arrived and even if she had not, it is not supposed that the receipt of this extraordinary message beforehand would have prevented her going.

We understand that a Chinese man-of-war with a number of soldiers on board has been ordered to Chinkiang to push the rioters. She is being taken, we believe, in H.M.'s Office of Works here for the immediate rebuilding of the Consulate, but the work of reconstruction will hardly be commenced for some little time to allow the feeling in Chinkiang to subside.

## HOW THE RIOT ORIGINATED.

We are indebted to a Chinkiang resident for the following account of the riot and its most probable origin. Some three or four months ago instructions were issued by the Chinkiang Municipal Council to the police to clear certain roads in the Concession, which had been taken possession of by crowds of pedlars, rowdies and others. A Sikh constable was ordered to tell the crowd to "move on" which demand they resisted and a disturbance followed. The interpreter in the American Consulate was on the scene and caught hold of the Sikh and attempted to drag him away by force, saying he would bring him before the Council. The Sikh however declined to go further than the Police Station, and there the Interpreter alleged that the Constable had insulted and assaulted him. The charge was afterwards investigated by the Council, and though nothing was proved against the constable, who was only carrying out his orders, he was reprimanded, more to appease the Chinese than anything else. This did, however, not appease the Interpreter, and from that time there was a very strong feeling against the Sikhs, the dismissal of all of whom was demanded by the Chinese, which demand the Council refused to accede to. On last Tuesday it appears a Sikh interfered with a crowd of noisy people and told one man in particular to go away. This man afterwards went to the Station and complained that he had been kicked by the Sikh. The Police Surgeon and a Chinese doctor afterwards examined the man, but could find no traces of his having received any violence, he was sent about his business. A short distance from the station he fell down, it is supposed "shaming dead," and a crowd of excited Chinese of the low class and including a number of children and women surrounded the man shouting that he was dead and that the Sikh had killed him. A rumour was made upon the Station which in less time than it takes to write it, was completely invested by the howling and excited mob. The occupants of the Station, consisting of Mr. Nissoon, six Sikhs and eight Chinese constables, fled for their lives through the back door, and the mob commenced to demolish the building which was speedily accomplished, hardly one stone being left standing on another, the crowd pulling the place completely down. The next move was to the residence of some of the petty mandarins, and the mob shouting that they were dead and that the Sikh had killed him. The mob was made upon the Station which in less time than it takes to write it, was completely invested by the howling and excited mob. The occupants of the Station, consisting of Mr. Nissoon, six Sikhs and eight Chinese constables, fled for their lives through the back door, and the mob commenced to demolish the building which was speedily accomplished, hardly one stone being left standing on another, the crowd pulling the place completely down. 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